

## WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 64; lowest, 56. Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1920.

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POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

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## LONDON POLICE IN BATTLE WITH LABOR RIOTERS

Demonstration in Downing Street Follows Attempt to See Premier.

50 PERSONS INJURED

Clubs, Fists and Stones Used as Weapons Against Mounted Force.

UNEMPLOYED IN PARADE

Lloyd George Promises Programme of National and City Assistance.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A demonstration this afternoon by several thousand men out of work who attempted to lay their grievances before the Prime Minister, developed into a fierce battle between the police and the demonstrators, which raged in Downing street and Whitehall for more than an hour. Clubs, fists, stones and loose building material served as weapons, but not a shot was fired.

The demonstration, which had no relation apparently to the strike of the miners, was finally broken up when a large force of patrolmen and mounted police which had formed a cordon at the entrance to Downing street scattered the mob up and down Whitehall. Fifty persons were injured during the trouble, a score of whom were sent to hospital.

The mounted police were compelled to draw their sword sticks and ride into the surging throng, a part of which stampeded into adjacent side streets, breaking down fences and iron railings. They made repeated charges before the demonstrators gave up the attempt to enter Downing street, where the official residence of Premier Lloyd George is located.

**Demonstration Prohibited.** On Saturday the announcement was made that a demonstration of unemployed and former service men and women, which was scheduled to be held this afternoon in Trafalgar square, at the base of the Nelson monument, would be prohibited.

When the prohibitive order was issued the men decided to march in along the "Thames" to the neighborhood of the Parliament buildings as a common meeting place. At three o'clock this afternoon the embarkment for a distance of several hundred yards was panned, each delegation bearing banners with such inscriptions as: "We have done our bit. Now for you." "We want what we fought for—work and a living wage." There was a delegation of women in the throng. Their banner was inscribed: "Unemployed female workers."

It had been agreed to have the borough Mayors constitute a deputation to the Premier's official residence in Downing street and present the case of the men and receive the Government's reply. While they were on this mission the paraders, some of them singing, filed off toward Whitehall. During the march a number of red flags made their appearance. When the procession reached the entrance to Downing street it was met by a strong cordon of patrolmen, three or four deep.

**Police Anger Marchers.** Impromptu orators among the leaders of the marchers addressed the crowd, which faltered momentarily and then attempted to press onward. At this moment mounted patrolmen appeared to reinforce the foot police. There were angry shouts from the marchers and soon the stones began flying. The mounted men drew their short, sword-like sticks.

This seemed to arouse the ill-temper of the marchers, for they surged forward again and seemed on the verge of breaking through the barrier when an order was given to the police to charge. Then came a mad scramble in the front ranks of the marchers, who turned and stamped wildly into those behind who were still pressing forward. Workmen who were completing the permanent cenotaph in the center of Whitehall to commemorate "our glorious dead" were caught in the mad rush and carried along with the retreating crowd. The demonstrators found the building materials about the cenotaph veritable ammunition. They used to pick up stones, bricks, bits of broken concrete and other missiles and throw them at the pursuing horsemen. From Whitehall Gardens, which flank one side of the broad thoroughfare, there were repeated fusillades of missiles. One of the red flags carried in the procession was jammed through a window of the Privy Council.

It required more than an hour of careful maneuvering by the police before the crowd was dissuaded from its intention of reaching the Premier's doorstep.

**Clubhouse Is Looted.** When the crowds were pushed back from Whitehall several hundred persons rushed the Junior Army and Navy Clubhouse near by and entered the building and carried away books and papers from the library and kits belonging to members, which were taken from lockers. After being ejected they hurled stones, breaking many windows in the clubhouse.

The Red Cross ambulance brigade had a busy time bandaging bruised heads or treating persons who had been bowled over by the police. Four policemen were among those taken to hospital. Numerous arrests were made.

In his reply to the deputation which waited on him Premier Lloyd George announced that the Government has appointed a strong Cabinet committee to

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## SOVIET REGIME NEAR END, SAYS SPARGO AFTER TRIP

Investigation Abroad Convinces American Socialist Collapse Is Certain Before End of Winter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 18.

John Spargo, the American Socialist, has started for the United States after an investigation of Bolshevism in Sweden, Germany and Finland, where he interviewed many persons who had just come from Russia. He is convinced that the end of the Soviet regime is near.

Spargo made an exhaustive study of Russian conditions and says that while depression exists it is absolutely untrue that the German children are starving, and says he thinks the gravity of Germany's condition has been greatly exaggerated.

## CREEL BRINGING HUERTA ENVOY

Crosses Border With Pesquiera, Thus Adding to Mystery of Mission.

U. S. LIKELY TO OPPOSE

Immediate Recognition of Provisional Government Is Not Expected.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.

Roberto Pesquiera, newly appointed representative of the De La Huerta Government in Mexico to the United States, is scheduled to meet with opposition from the Department of State in securing immediate recognition from this Government.

Pesquiera is reported coming to Washington to secure recognition for the De La Huerta Government before the provisional President goes out of power six weeks hence. A despatch from San Antonio, Tex., early this morning said that Pesquiera, Creel and nine prominent Mexicans crossed the border at Laredo last night and departed for Washington in a private car.

Announcement of the coming of Pesquiera has increased the mystery surrounding the character of the mission performed by George Creel, former head of the committee on public information. It has also added to the general misunderstanding of the Mexican situation to an extent which appears to have puzzled even the State Department. Official denial has been made that Mr. Creel was supposed to speak for any branch of the American Government, but his departure for Mexico followed a conference with the President, and immediately on his arrival in Mexico City he was given a six hour audience by President de la Huerta, who was too ill to see even Government officials. Whatever credentials he bore, if any, or what authority he assumed to have, he obtained the ear of the Mexican President at once.

Is Criticized at Home.

The appointment of Pesquiera as the representative of the Mexican Government here has created a stir among those familiar with Mexican affairs. The new Mexican representative had been criticized in the Mexican papers for having seemingly intruded himself in the informal negotiations which were being conducted by Fernando Iglesias Calderon, and because of interviews credited to him, in which he was quoted as having said the American Government would have to recognize Mexico or fight Mexico.

Creel's participation in the affair began just before his departure for Mexico, when, it is recalled, Pesquiera called at the State Department while Mr. Creel was the President. While in Mexico City Creel and Pesquiera are reported to have been in such close communication that it was through Pesquiera that Creel was interviewed by the Mexican City papers.

Whatever were Mr. Creel's credentials, he was by close advisers of Gen. Obregon, the newly elected President, who professes to see in this anxiety a desire on the part of the provisional President to add to his reputation by securing recognition during his brief regime so that he will be a greater figure in Mexican politics four years hence.

Chief Stumbling Block.

The chief stumbling block in the way of recognition of the De La Huerta Government has been the persistent obstinacy with which the Mexican provisional President has refused to recognize Carranza, who is regarded as a confederate. There is a large question as to whether Carranza had the right to leave the decrees in the first place, since the power vested in him by the Mexican Congress referred specifically to matters within the scope of the Department of Finance while the oil decrees were within the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce.

At any rate De La Huerta has consistently refused to reverse the decrees, saying it was a matter for the Mexican Congress, and the reply of the United States Government has been "let the Congress act," while recognition officials decide rather than words.

In view of the fact that Gen. Obregon will assume office December 1 as a constitutionally elected President, it is believed likely the President's advisers will prefer to wait that time before taking action.

## TO SEARCH ASIA FOR FIRST MAN

Roy Chapman Andrews Will Lead Expedition for Link of Man-Ape.

FIVE YEARS IN WILDS

Motors and Airplanes Will Aid in Most Remarkable Mission of Its Sort.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.

Roy Chapman Andrews, associate curator of mammals at the American Museum of Natural History, announced yesterday he would soon leave the United States at the head of a scientific expedition, through which he hopes to establish the origin of man and locate the most primitive human remains, the link between man and the ape. The ultimate destination of the expedition will be in Central Asia, where scientists believe that man, as distinct from the ape, originated.

The expedition, unparalleled in scientific history, both for purpose and size, will include botanists, zoologists, anthropologists, paleontologists, archeologists and other scientists. It will use automobiles, camels, mules and probably airplanes in reaching its various destinations further removed from civilization than the heart of Africa. It will cost \$250,000 and will continue its explorations for five years. It will visit, among other countries hitherto unexplored, portions of Tibet, Turkistan and the Mongolian Desert, and it is in one of these regions where it hopes to find the place where man originated.

The explorations of the expedition in these districts will be based on the excavation by a Dutch army surgeon in 1891 of part of a skull, two molar teeth and a thigh bone, by which he uncovered one of the most perplexing conundrums in human ancestry. The remains were thought possibly to be those of a prehuman manlike animal who must have lived at least 500,000 years ago. The problem was intensified by the discovery of other human remains in Europe, notably those of the "Heidelberg man," who may have lived 250,000 years ago.

Although fossil remains of primitive man have been found principally in Europe, scientists have adopted the theory that the region where man's ancestors first descended from the trees, learned to walk on their hind legs and to use their forepaws to grasp sticks and stones for defense, was in the great central Asian plateau, somewhere north of the Himalaya Mountains in northern India. It is to prove this theory that one of the leading scientists of the country will devote five years of their lives. In addition to performing this work the expedition will bring back a collection of Asiatic animals.

The expedition will be financed by the Museum, the American Asiatic Society and the Asia Magazine, with the aid of contributions from Mrs. Willard D. Straight, J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, Childs Frick, W. A. Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Bernheimer.

## SKELETON OF 200,000 YEARS IS UNEARTHED

Prehistoric Animal Lay in Nebraska Fossil Beds.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18.

Barbour of the State University yesterday unearthed the skeleton of a prehistoric animal, which he believed to be more than 200,000 years old.

The skeleton was found in the famous fossil beds of Cook's Ranch near Scotts Bluff. It will be preserved and sent to the university museum.

## 'RIDERS' HERD NEGROES INTO COTTON FIELD

Put End to Idleness in South Carolina Cities.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Greenville, S. C., Oct. 18.

A warning to negroes to go to work, White Caps, several hundred strong, with horses and riders clad in Ku Klux Klan garb, have been riding into several cities of the State and as a result the cotton fields have become thick with cotton pickers and the housewives have all the help they desire in the way of cooks and washwomen.

The first arrests in South Carolina as a result of the action of "night riders" in warning cotton gins to close until the price of cotton advances were made to-day at Johnson City. Jake and Ben Burton were taken into custody charged with posting warnings on cotton gins at that place.

Reports received here from Gray Court, Laurens county, said that a cotton gin there had been posted with the warning: "Don't turn a wheel or we will burn."

## CORDON WAITS FOR 2 CONVICTS AT CITY GATES

All Vehicles Held Up and Searched for Desperate Fugitives.

STEAL A THIRD MOTOR

Sing Sing Warden Sends Out Three More Armed Automobile Parties.

TO DISCIPLINE GUARDS

Some Failed to Answer Calls, Others Were Afraid to Give Chase.

Warden Lewis E. Lawes returned to Sing Sing prison from his vacation yesterday and at once sent out three additional automobiles filled with guards armed with rifles and revolvers in search of George Stivers and Martin Bassett, convicts who escaped from Sing Sing Saturday night after overpowering three keepers and stealing an automatic pistol which one of them wore.

The warden also announced that he had doubled the reward of \$50 usually offered for the arrest of escaped convicts, and he has sent out urgent messages to all the police departments in southern New York, asking them to make extraordinary efforts to recapture the two men.

A report was received at Police Headquarters last night that the up-State authorities believed Stivers and Bassett were trying to make their way into New York, and a large detail of detectives and patrolmen was sent to guard the northern entrances to the city. Strong guards were stationed at Riverside avenue, Broadway, Jerome avenue, Webster avenue and White Plains avenue, as well as at the other streets and roads leading into the city from Westchester county and Connecticut.

Vehicles Searched at Outskirts.

The police had orders to search every vehicle entering the city from the north through Yonkers and Mount Vernon. Stores on the outskirts of the city as well as garages were visited by detectives, who warned their proprietors to notify Headquarters if any suspicious persons tried to purchase food or gasoline. When trucks and automobiles were stopped and searched the warden said the two convicts had been in uniform standing near by that the automobiles would not think they were being held up by bandits.

Both Stivers and Bassett are considered desperate criminals, the former particularly, as he was serving a life sentence for murder. Last reports received from the prison said the two convicts had changed automobiles a third time and were somewhere in the neighborhood of Bridgeport. This car is also a stolen machine, the convict having abandoned the Cadillac which they were using late Sunday night. The smaller villages of New York and Connecticut State lines are reported to be greatly frightened at the prospect of the convicts appearing in them, and in many districts posers of armed farmers and citizens of the villages are aiding the authorities in patrolling the roads, on the lookout for the fugitives.

Fear More Violent Crimes.

So far as could be learned last night, the two men have not committed any crimes since their escape except the theft of the three automobiles, holding up garage keepers at the point of a pistol and compelling them to fill the gas tanks, and holding up a mob of motorists and compelling them to part with articles of clothing. But it is believed that by this time Stivers and Bassett have obtained other weapons than the pistol which they stole from the uncooperative keeper in the key room at Sing Sing, and holding up other officials fear that they will commit more serious crimes than robbery before they are caught.

Warden Lawes also announced that he had begun an investigation into the escape of the men and that he would investigate reports that prison keepers were grossly neglecting their duty in two or three instances, frankly afraid to take the trail after such desperate men as Stivers and Bassett, who have been in the prison yesterday and also began in investigation.

Commenting on the escape of Stivers and Bassett made with a wandbag on Keepers Cogler, Webster and Simmons, Warden Lawes said:

"The inmates had no business in the key room and they were forbidden to go there and an order was issued some time ago about it."

The warden said that he was far from satisfied with the attitude of some of the prison guards and keepers when the alarm sounded.

## KING ALEXANDER IS WORSE

Condition Made Graver by Development of Lung Affection.

ATHENS, Oct. 18.—The latest bulletin issued concerning the condition of King Alexander says that it is most grave.

In addition to his other ailments, resulting from the bite of a pet monkey, congestion of the lungs has developed.

This morning the King's temperature was 104, while his pulse ranged from 100 to 124. Respiration was 40. During the day the physicians somewhat relieved the patient's breathing by withdrawing some of the serum from his congested lungs. It is admitted that the condition of the monarch is critical.

## FAVORED ONES NET FORTUNES IN ARMY CANDY

War Department Fosters Great Profiteer Scheme at Public Expense.

900 PER CENT. PROFIT

Brokers on Inside Buy War Stocks at 8 Cents and Sell at 80.

SOLDIERS GO WITHOUT

Sale of 22,000,000 Pounds of Sugar at 2 Cents by Army Also Unearthed.

The War Department of the United States within the period that has elapsed since the armistice has aided and abetted the most colossal candy profiteering schemes ever perpetrated. Possessing the necessary influence, certain brokers whose names were unknown in the candy trade eighteen months ago have acquired fortunes sometimes amounting into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, by purchasing from the army at 8 and 10 cents a pound candy which was selling on the retail market at 80 cents and \$1.

This candy was purchased originally or contracted for during the war in order that it might be resold, or in some rare instances, issued free to the soldiers. That little of it if any ever reached them the men who were in the service overseas can testify. When the fighting ceased, according to authoritative statements, there were 6,000,000 pounds of candies either in or being manufactured for the army supply bases. A very large part of it consisted of chocolate candies of good quality, packed in tins and each piece wrapped in tin foil.

Fortune on a Shoestring.

It was then that the Democratic Administration proceeded to play philanthropist to the favored candy profiteers, and the open season for giving away the soldiers' candies to get brokers who had reached its height shortly before the Christmas holidays of last year.

One broker alone, whose name is now well known to the dealers in sweets, although it virtually was unheard of before he began speculating at the Government's expense, bought hundreds of thousands of pounds of the best chocolate in the army storerooms at Philadelphia without putting up any money for them.

After he had gone through the warehouses and had made his own selection the Government stored the goods for him free of charge until he had secured the market and had secured a large number of purchasers for the wares. As rapidly as he found these purchasers they paid him and he in turn paid the Government for the stock they had contracted for, after which the purchasers carried the goods away from the warehouses at their own expense.

When the public obtained these candies it was at a rate about ten times that of the Government had received for them. Yet this was but one instance in many, and it would be impossible to estimate the number of people who bought candies during the last Christmas holidays and since at \$1 a pound without having the least idea that their own Government had sold these same goods at ten cents per pound.

Candies of much cheaper grades have been scattered about the country in exactly the same manner, some of the varieties going out of the warehouses at one cent a package to be peddled later on the streets at ten cents a package.

Why this stock, which was purchased for the soldiers, is not given to them is a mystery. Even at the present time the Government is permitting enormous stocks of candies to lay in waste in its warehouses, and the surplus in the army supply base in Brooklyn is large enough to enable Uncle Sam to play Santa Claus to all the kiddies in the city, but there is no move on the Government's part to prevent this from going into the rapacious hands of the profiteers as the other stocks have gone.

The attitude of the War Department at the present time seems to be that the soldiers who remain in our army are not entitled to these sweets and that it would be improper to give them away. They must, therefore, lay in storage until it is convenient to the Government to sell them to the public.

There is much talk in the trade to the effect that a certain large candy concern which was incorporated at about the time these candy sales began was conferred into being solely in order that it might take over great quantities of this stuff for which the Government had paid a good price and release it upon the market in limited quantities that would guarantee maintenance of fat private profits.

## Sugar at 2 Cents a Pound.

On the whole the extravagance of the Government in connection with these candy stocks is in line with the manner in which it has wasted sugar within the last year and a half.

How 22,000,000 pounds of that precious product were sold to France by the Liquidation Commission in August, 1919, at two cents per pound, while persons in this country experienced great difficulty in obtaining it at any price, has been told to the public, as well as the manner in which Secretary Baker approved the action of the commission in so doing, with the remark that the property "was not needed in this country."

On October 22, 1919, two months after that transaction, an officer of the Quartermaster's Corps addressed a memorandum to Gen. Rogers, in which he said that the War Department must

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## HARDING INFORMS WILSON FRENCH SPOKESMEN ASKING U.S. ADWERS NOT OFFICIALS

Senator in Quick Answer to President Entirely Absolves Paris Government

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Marion, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Senator Harding to-night addressed the following letter to President Wilson:

Dear Mr. President: I have before me a press copy of your letter to me of this date, though I am not in receipt of the original copy. I am glad to make a prompt reply.

It is very gratifying that you hesitate to draw inferences without my assurance that I am correctly quoted. The quotation as reported in your letter is not exact. The notes of the stenographer reporting my remarks quote me as saying: "France has sent her spokesman to me informally, asking America in its new realization of the situation to lead the way for an association of nations."

I am sure that my words could not be construed to say that the French Government has sent anybody to me. The thought I was trying to convey was that there had come to me those who spoke a sentiment which they represented to be very manifest among the French people, but nothing could suggest the French Government having violated the proprieties of international relations. Official France would never seek to go over your high office as our Chief Executive to appeal to the American people or any portion thereof.

I can see no impropriety in private citizens of France or in Americans, deeply friendly to France expressing to me their understanding of sentiment in that friendly Republic.

It is not important enough to discuss, perhaps, but I very respectfully urge that an informal expression to me is rather more than that to a private citizen. I hold a place as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, which is charged with certain constitutional authority in dealing with foreign relations, and I am necessarily conscious that I am the nominee of the Republican party for President of our Republic.

In the combination of these two positions it ought not be unseemly that some very devoted friends of a new and better relationship among nations, no matter whence they come, should wish to advise me relating to aspirations to cooperate with our own Republic in attaining that high purpose. Let me assure you again of the observance of all the proprieties and again assert that the French Government has maintained that great respect for your position to which I myself subscribe.

With great respect, I am, very truly,

WARREN G. HARDING.

## PEACE EFFORTS UNDER INQUIRY

Counsel Says Officers of League to Enforce Peace Violate 1799 Statute.

PRIVATE LETTERS SEIZED PATRIOTISM IS THEME

Correspondence of Wickham, Marbury and Others in Evidence.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—Scores of confidential letters from the files of the League to Enforce Peace, of which William M. Taft is president, were introduced into the record of the Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures here late to-day. Names of a number of prominent New York bankers were mentioned in the correspondence.

Dom H. Hunt, attorney for the committee who investigated the activities of the league, reported that "in my estimation" officials of the league have violated the Logan act, passed January 30, 1799, which prohibits American citizens carrying on negotiations with foreign Governments or their agents regarding disputes or controversies without the permission of the United States. The act carries a penalty upon conviction of fines of not more than \$5,000 and imprisonment of from six months to three years.

The Senate committee met here to-day to complete its investigation of the pre-convention campaign in Missouri and adjourned to meet again some time after the election. Before adjourning, telegrams were despatched to the chairman of the Republican and Democratic National, Senatorial and Congressional committees directing them to file complete statements of their receipts, expenditures and pledges at Chicago on Thursday, October 28. The reports will be made public at the time.

The Senate committee sent Hunt to New York several days ago to investigate the activities of the league to enforce peace. Hunt conducted an inquiry for five days in the league's office there; read all the correspondence in its files and examined employees and officers of the organization. His report, a voluminous document embracing copies of all letters, which he thought had a bearing on the campaign expenditure investigation, was presented to-day.

The report of Mr. Hunt's investigation of the League to Enforce Peace proved the sensation of the day. Dozens of confidential letters from Mr. Taft, George W. Wickham, Theodore Marbury and others were given.

In his summary Mr. Hunt says that Herbert S. Houston testified before the committee that he had talked with the German Chancellor, Lord Robert Cecil and David Lloyd George in regard to the United States entering the League of Nations, and that Edward A. Filene of Boston, who has been abroad on a similar mission, is now in Germany on a mission to get Germany into the league.

Violation of Logan Act.

The correspondence and data which follow bear out the charge which I am about to make," Mr. Hunt's report says, "that this organization has, through its officials, by correspondence and conferences, talked with various officials of foreign Governments about getting this and other countries into the League of Nations."

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Reply to President Shows Citizens Wanted America to Start New League.

ENTIRELY INFORMAL

But French Sentiment Is Given to Nominee as Member of Senate.

MILD REBUKE TO WILSON

Harding Sees No Warrant for 'Grave Inference' of Violation of Diplomatic Usage.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Marion, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Senator Harding, replying to-night to President Wilson's question whether, in his speech at Greencastle, Ind., on Saturday, he meant to state or to infer that the Government of France had approached him informally to say France desired the United States to lead the way toward a new fraternity of nations, informed the President that his words could not be construed to mean that the French Government had sent anybody to him, but that there had come to him, as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and as a private citizen, persons speaking the manifest sentiment of the French people.

The meat of this controversy lies in two things—whether Senator Harding in his Greencastle speech said "spokesman," or "spokesmen" in referring to persons that had reported him the sentiment of the French people, and whether the press had quoted accurately the passages in the speech to which the President took umbrage.

Persons who heard the speech distinctly caught the plural "spokesmen," a broad and general term of allusion. As a matter of fact the official stenographer transcribed his notes to read "spokesman," the singular and restrictive term. This word was sent out by the Associated Press and other correspondents with the Harding train, but subsequently, and before President Harding's question, Senator Harding told his reporters that he spoke in the plural, and had no intention to make it appear that any officially accredited representative of the French Government had approached him.

The President's letter to Senator Harding does not quote Mr. Harding's words correctly but uses a paraphrase of the meaning which was made by the Associated Press, and this is called to the President's attention in the Senator's reply to-night.